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THE CORONET

Tel. No.
1743.January 28th and 29th, 1919,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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"THE YANKEE WAY"

MAX LINDER

"HE SHOULD WEAR BRACES"

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RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

NAVAL DOCKYARD DEFECT TAUKOO.

The match between the Naval Dockyard and Taikoo, in the Bellicia Shield Competition, which took place at the Taikoo Range on Saturday, proved exceedingly interesting in spite of hazy weather conditions. It was a remarkable coincidence that the scores of both teams at the 200 yards and 500 yards ranges were identical. The Naval Dockyard won at the 800 yards range by 15 points. (Scores:—

	200	500	800	Total
Mr. Elson	31	35	35	101
Mr. Brock	30	31	29	90
Mr. Wright	29	27	30	86
Mr. Seari	29	28	29	86
Mr. Lockhart	29	28	30	87
Mr. Dean	28	27	28	83
Mr. Gill	28	26	23	77
Mr. Drew	28	23	25	76

Total 232 220 228 680

	200	500	800	Total
Mr. Lyle	29	33	29	91
Mr. Simpson	30	27	31	88
Mr. Eldridge	30	32	26	88
Captain W. Murray	29	28	28	85
Scott	30	25	27	82
Lieut. Danby	30	28	22	80
Mr. Grimshaw	23	20	19	62
Mr. Provis	23	20	19	62

Total 232 220 211 663

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 28th.

FORGED NOTES.

The authorities recently instructed several experienced officers to track down the source of supply of the forged notes which have been lately passed off as genuine articles. The forged notes are similar to those of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and come to Canton chiefly from Sun Cheong in the Toi Shan district. We are informed that a den was raided in this district yesterday, and some machinery for issuing such notes was discovered. A number of arrests were made and the prisoners admitted that they had sent agents to various places.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

It is understood, says the N.C. Daily News, that it has been decided to change the designation of the Commercial Attachés (First Grade) who have been appointed under the new British Government scheme of Commercial Intelligence to France, Italy, United States, Argentina, China and Japan, to Commercial Counsellors of Embassy or Legation and that these officers will rank with, but after, Counsellors of Embassy or Legation in the Diplomatic Service. Thus Mr. Crowe, H. M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama becomes Counsellor of Embassy at Tokyo, and Mr. Fox, the Commercial Attaché in China, will in future be known as Commercial Counsellor to H. M. Legation in Peking. We understand that Mr. Fox's headquarters will continue for the present to be in Shanghai, where his office in the British Consulate-General will be known as Office of the Commercial Counsellor to H. M. Legation. Mr. Rose, who is Assistant Commercial Attaché in Peking, receives the title of Commercial Secretary of Legation, and the officer shortly to be appointed as Assistant Commercial Attaché in South China will be similarly designated.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. O. JENKIN, C.B.E.
PARADE.
All ranks, except patrolmen on duty, will parade at Central Station on Tuesday, January 28th, at 5.25 p.m.
Uniform, caps and covers, belts and rifles. Inspectors will wear awards and belts.

SERVICE RIFLES.
Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will draw service rifles from the Armoury on Tuesday, January 28th, between 5 and 5.20 p.m.

STRENGTH.
P.-c. 709 Smith resigns on leaving the Colony, as from 1st February.
P.-c. 18 Pang Ko Shun is invalided out.

PROMOTIONS.
A presentation will be made to Inspector P. F. Boulter, H.K.P., at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on 28th inst.
January 28th, 1919.

A TALE OF A CAP.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. C. D. McBurnie, a Chinaman was charged by a fellow-countryman of his with assault in Wyndham Street.

The complainant alleged that when he was attempting to sell his cap, the defendant came along and threw it away. He remonstrated with him, and the defendant thereupon struck him with a small stool.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that it was a case of mistaken identity. He had not struck the defendant; indeed, he had never seen him. He was asleep at the time this assault was said to have taken place. The noise awakened him.

A Chinese witness for the defence said he saw the complainant assaulted by a Chinese, when he was bargaining for the sale of his cap, but not by the defendant. An English constable, coming up, dealt each of the disturbers of the peace a blow with his walking stick, and they ran away.

It was pointed out to His Worship that no European constable was in that locality at that time. His Worship found the defendant guilty, and made order that he should pay the complainant a dollar, as compensation.

ASSAULT ON A WATCHMAN.

CHINESE OBJECTS TO BEING SEARCHED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with having assaulted an Indian watchman, employed at the Kowloon Docks, when the latter searched him.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant, and submitted that the offence had been committed under gross provocation.

The complainant stated that at 12.5 p.m., on Saturday, in the discharge of his duties, he searched the defendant, who resented this and struck him two blows. The assault was subsequently seized, and taken to the Police Station.

In answer to questions by Mr. Lo, the complainant stated that nothing of a suspicious character was found on the person of the defendant, and that he could not say why he had been struck. He had never been assaulted before.

In answer to the Magistrate, it was pointed out that the coolies were subject to be searched three times a day, at 12, 5, and 10.30 p.m.

Another watchman of the Docks corroborated the evidence of the complainant.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him \$4.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver, and ammunition and with assaulting an Indian constable who went to effect his arrest.

It was stated that defendant was seen in Hospital Street by the constable who, being suspicious, stopped him. The defendant immediately drew out a revolver and was on the point of shooting, when the constable closed with him and a struggle ensued. Defendant broke the constable's whistle.

The Police withdrew the charge of attempted murder against the prisoner, which had been originally preferred.

Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law. He said he did not know it was an offence to carry arms.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour, the sentence to begin from January 13th, the day on which he was arrested.

STEALING A CLOCK.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a clock, valued at \$40.

It was stated that defendant had a predilection for stealing articles belonging to the principal tenants of the house in which he happened to be residing. He had served a term of imprisonment for a similar offence.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MISSION WORK IN CANTON.

APPEAL FOR HELP BY THE VEN. AROHDEACON BARNETT.

Preaching from the text "He is Lord of All," (Acts. 38) at the Cathedral, on Sunday morning, the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett made a strong appeal for financial assistance in the mission work being carried on in Canton. He said: The unity of the human race is one of the fundamentals of New Testament teaching. Centuries of thought, however, have failed to appreciate this fact. Despite characteristic differences, there is, after all, a vital unity between the families of peoples scattered over the face of the globe. He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the whole earth. And this human unity is crowned with one Head: Jesus Christ is Lord of all. Such, briefly, is the basis of the New Testament philosophy of history, and I venture to believe that the mentality of the world is to-day approximating much nearer to this ideal than it has ever done before.

Mark the contrast between the present Peace Conference and any other international peace-making that has preceded it. In past ages, one King warred against another, and peace was made solely in the supposed interests of the conqueror. Then there came a time when the influence and welfare of neighbouring states needed to be considered. Later the question widened into a balance of power within a continent, and, to-day, nothing less can be attempted than an examination into the claims of all peoples for fair treatment at the hands of all other national units in the human family. A settlement for Europe and America only will not suffice. World peace is sought: nothing less. And although in present world conditions the ideal may be utopian, nevertheless it is to be seriously attempted. The principle underlying this world-peace attempt is new in international politics. On the other hand, it is the very foundation on which the Church is built: "For there is no distinction between Jew and Gentile: for the same Lord is Lord of all, and is rich unto all that call upon him."

It is the practical recognition of this principle by the Church that the saviour of the world is waiting for. Our Christianity is arid and dull because it expects too little: it is weak because it attempts so little. That Christ's mission to the world is the Church has not yet fully appreciated. It is perhaps unfortunate that some are born heathen, and if they are heathen whose fault is it? Go ye therefore and make disciples of all the nations. The Master's waiting orders to the Church are unequivocally clear, and the result, as seen by St. John in vision, is unmistakable: a great multitude which no man could number, out of every nation, and of all tribes and peoples and tongues, standing before the throne, and proclaiming Jesus Christ as Lord of all.

St. Peter first made this statement before an audience of Roman citizens gathered in the military headquarters at Caesarea—men who were associated with all the moral feebilities and grossness of paganism. Nevertheless, they regarded themselves as the very nucleus of the human race. And the man whom Cornelius, their captain, had invited to address them represented the Jewish people, the most exclusive and conservative of all, passing themselves off as the aristocracy of heaven. It is thus, in this first recorded address of a Christian missionary to an audience chiefly heathen, that this unique claim of Jesus Christ to be Lord of all is put forth. Do we to-day endorse that claim? Is He Lord of the Chinese as of the British race? If so, all must have fair opportunity, if not equal opportunity, to recognise His claim. But we, the members of the Church, are not ready to shoulder this responsibility. We fail to realise that our slowness in making His saving health known among all nations is a term of disloyalty to our King. We are apt to approve substitutes, to dishonour of Jesus Christ. Let me illustrate what I mean: Recently at Canton, as part of the Peace celebrations, there was a great meeting of officialdom, both Chinese and foreign. One of the Chinese official speakers, well-known for his consistency in life, in a natural and direct way, pointed out that China's only hope lay in the adoption of Christianity and Christian principles. His sentiments were continually applauded by his fellow-countrymen. No speaker commanded so keen a hearing as he. Afterwards, in a friendly conversation, a foreign official asked if he did not think that in his propaganda he was attempting too much. Would it not be easier to persuade his own people first to Confucian ethics, and so make this teaching a stepping-stone to Christian practice? The Chinese reply, both in word and gesture, was emphatic, and might be summed up in the Apostle's statement: No, never, He is Lord of all. This growing appreciation of Christian ethics above all other often surprises us. The other day a Chinese friend brought with him a flag displaying the cross in red on a white ground. This Christian flag, he said, the pirates knew and respect. Before the day was over, his words were put to the test, and proved true. Five armed men passed by on the other side, "They never molest our workers," said my friend. The all-round friendliness towards Christianity nowadays often amazes us. A Churchman antagonistic to Christian Missions is an anachronism as well as a contradiction. If Jesus Christ claims to be Lord of all, it seems only fair that the Chinese should be told so. The method of telling may be open to criticism, and we do not complain of criticism as to methods, provided the criticism is based on the knowledge of facts. Let me put before you the kind of problem we are up against all the time. A typical case occurred last month. I was urged to visit a village that had long begged for a school. We passed the temple; it was neglected: the idols had been removed. They led us to an ancestral hall. This building they were ready to repair and make over for Christian use. If the mission would send a teacher and provide \$8 a month, they would pay school fees and find the teacher's rice. The proposition seemed simple. Here were the natives asking us to do the very thing we are here for, but the missionary allowance from home was already overdrawn. And yet as I looked into the faces of those men, women and children, I dared not refuse their request. The teacher is being sent. Was I right or not? And was I right to believe that, although there was no money in the treasury from home for this purpose, the Church Missionary Association would support my decision with an extra \$72 a year? But now you are talking of money, you say. Of course, I am. No man can live and carry on business without money. I am proposing an investment in which I see good returns. But what have you to show to justify such expectations? There is that to show which should appeal to the heart of every churchman. By a great mass of this neighbouring people, religion is held in high respect. Connected with our own Anglican communion there has been organised a self-supporting, self-propagating Church that is seeking to make itself worthy of its position in the family of God. In this diocese there are seven Chinese clergy working, none of whom is any charge upon Church Missionary Society funds. Chinese Christians finance all the work connected with five organised Church congregations in this Colony. In Canton, the same degree of organisation has not been reached, mainly perhaps to lack of a working plan. This morning at Canton our Chinese fellow-churchmen are met in an upper room, and because the place is too strait for them, windows have been removed to right and left and the congregation overflow on to bamboo platforms. You will not disagree with me when I say that the Anglican communion in the capital of Southern China deserves better building representation than this. An excellent site adjoining the City wall has been secured. The wall is being demolished, and the Church that is to be will face a new 80 ft. road. Towards the \$30,000 required, Chinese Christians have contributed \$14,000. When at home recently, friends entrusted me with \$1,100. This sum, however, will not now realise the \$10,000 we had hoped to provide. My suggestion is that those of us who have been earning money in dollars should make up the loss through exchange, and that our gift should take a concrete form. Provision is made for a tower of Chinese design to face the main road. The cost of building it will be from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The bell has been already promised. The provision of the tower would be a useful expression of family sympathy with Chinese brethren admitted into the same fellowship and communion as ourselves. It would stand as a monument to the fact that we recognise our oneness in Christ and that Jesus is Lord over all. A collection was taken on behalf of the Church Missionary Association.

THE SYKORA-SKLAREVSKI CONCERTS.

The following is the programme which will be given by M. Sykora and M. Sklarevski at their concert in the Theatre Royal on Saturday, February 1st:—

- 1.—Piano:
Concerto D-minor, Op. 25
Maestoso
Andate lento
Allegro, vivo.
B. SYKORA.
- 2.—(a) Ball (Old English, 1563-1628) —
The King's hunting jig, G-major
(b) Scametti —
Antique minuet, D-flat major.
(c) Mendelssohn-Bartholdy —
Songs without words:
B-minor.
C-major, Op. 67, No. 4 (Spinning wheel).
E-minor, Op. 62, No. 3 (Funeral march).
A-major, Op. No. 3 (Hunters).
(d) Gluck-S. Songs:—
Caprices from ballet "Alceste,"
C-minor.
A. SKLAREVSKI.
- 3.—(a) Eccles (Old English, 17th century) —
Adagio.
(b) Tartini:—
Andante cantabile.
(c) Valenstin:—
Minuet.
(d) Sykora-variations.
B. SYKORA.
- 4.—(a) Rachmaninov:—
Romance, D-major.
Concert-Polka, A-flat major.
(b) Tchaikowski:—
Romance, F-minor, Op. 16.
(c) Grieg:—
In the Mountains, A-minor, Op. 19 No. 1.
(d) Chopin:—
Nocturne, F-sharp major, Op. 15 No. 2.
Imromptu, A-flat major, Op. 13.
Waltz, A-flat major, Op. 42.
Scherzo, B-minor, Op. 20.
A. SKLAREVSKI.

CORRESPONDENCE.
H.K.D.C. FIELD DAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, The Officer Administering the Government and the Commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps have appealed to members of the H.K.D.C. to remain as volunteers when the period of conscription has passed, and one of the lures was an indication that weekly drills would be replaced by less frequent field days. It can do no harm if these good gentlemen are informed that such a sorry exhibition of mismanagement as was experienced on Sunday is likely to make their appeals fall on deaf ears. There may be times of emergency when the comfort and safety of common privates cannot be given much consideration, but surely a field day in the New Territories is not such an occasion. Most of the men were absent from Hongkong for nine hours, and the time was spent approximately as follows, two hours train travelling; two hours on station platforms; three hours midday halt; one hour on manoeuvres, which consisted mainly of lying on wet grass, with bullets flying overhead; and one hour judging distances, which could have been accomplished in half the time. If that be the best that the officers can do after four years training better give up the attempt to make fighting staff of them. I am, etc.

IMPERIAL.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1919.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, It is currently reported that Japanese are seeking to purchase the premises in Bowen Road known as the R. A. Mess and/or the Private Hotel known as "Lauriston," and that in all probability the sale of both these properties will become a "fait accompli" almost immediately if representations cannot be brought to bear in the proper quarter.

The housing problem is already acute enough without any further encroachment on the European residential neighbourhood.

Is it not time for the Government to step in? Yours faithfully,

X.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1919.

SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Augusto Guimarães sued the Tung Shin Steamship Company and Yu King Shan, alias Yu Fat, a partner in that firm, for the sum of \$1,000, being damages sustained through alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. Mattingley, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, for the defendants.

Mr. Hall explained that the plaintiff was a master mariner and took command of the *Siu Kai*, owned by the defendant Company, in August, 1917. He made several voyages on that boat, receiving a salary of about \$400 per month. The steamer was seized in connection with an action, in January, 1918, and was released ten months later. At about that time plaintiff heard that negotiations for the sale of the *Siu Kai* were afoot. When, some days later he called upon Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist to get his previous month's pay, he met the Manager of the defendant Company, and was told by the manager that his services would not be required further and that he would be paid up to that date. Plaintiff refused to agree to this, and claimed three months' wages in lieu of notice. On the same evening plaintiff received a letter dismissing him. Plaintiff was not under agreement with the defendant Company.

Plaintiff, under cross-examination, stated that he had been in command of the vessel when it flew the Portuguese flag. He had been discharged then and re-engaged in Hongkong. He submitted that, if he had been engaged in Macao, he would have been entitled to three months' salary in lieu of notice, under the Portuguese law.

Mr. Mattingley averred that the plaintiff was employed in Macao in July, 1917, and that he took the boat to Canton to have its flag changed. He then brought the vessel to Hongkong and had an interview with the defendant firm. Plaintiff denied that at the interview the Manager of the defendant firm had told him that now the steamer was under the Chinese flag he would be engaged in accordance with the Hongkong custom—twenty-four hours' notice either way. Plaintiff also denied that he had agreed to those terms. Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

SNATCHING FROM A LITTLE GIRL.

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to snatching a gold bangle off the wrist of a little girl in Kramet Street, Yaumatei.

The little girl went out to the market to buy food, and defendant, seeing her alone, immediately snatched the bangle and ran away. He was followed and arrested by another.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to five months' hard labour, stocks, and to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW
CHINESE THIEF KILLED WHILE ESCAPING.

A Chinese thief, as he had broken into a house in Possession Street on Sunday and had stolen some clothing from a room on the third floor, was killed, whilst endeavouring to make his escape. He stumbled against a chair, and thereby attracted the attention of a cook in the house, who forthwith raised an alarm. Whistles were blown and, dropping his booty, the thief scrambled through an open window with the object of getting on to the roof of an adjoining house. Once outside, he grasped the window bars, but they would not stand the strain and he fell to the ground below, dragging away with him a fair amount of the window frame-work. Death must have been instantaneous. The Police, soon after, arrived on the scene, and the body was removed to the Mortuary.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

TEN DOLLAR NOTE CONVERTED INTO \$100.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with altering a Chartered Bank \$10 note into a \$100 one.

Defendant, it was alleged, went to a pawn-broker's establishment and offering a pawn-ticket, asked for some clothing. He then handed the pawn-broker what was supposed to be a bona-fide \$100 note, which, on examination, proved to be a forged \$10 note. The pawn-broker attempted to arrest defendant, who ran away, and hid in a house.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

THE ARMED ROBBERY IN BONHAM ROAD.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE ROBBERS.

One of the Chinese, who was arrested for taking part in the armed robbery in Bonham Road recently, has died in hospital.

It will be remembered that three Chinese accosted a clothes-hawker and his wife on the pretext of searching for their license, and stole some \$15 from the woman. An alarm was raised and the robbers fled. One ran into the arms of a Chinese policeman; another escaped, whilst the third, who had been fired at unsuccessfully by an Indian constable, ran up the scaffolding of a building in course of construction, jumped on to an adjoining roof, and, entering the bed-room of a Chinese doctor, sought concealment underneath the bed.

The Police were informed, and Sergt. Payne, after a struggle, dragged the man from his hiding place. It was then discovered that he had cut himself seriously on the neck and in two places on the abdomen with the dagger which he used for the purpose of intimidating his victims. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and died on Saturday. His dying declaration was recorded by the Police Magistrate.

THREATENED RICSHA-COOLIES' STRIKE.

DISSATISFACTION AT TREATMENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese ricksha coolies were charged with disorderly conduct.

It was stated that the complainant had dismissed both coolies for bad conduct, and subsequently, while walking along the road, complainant was accosted by a gang of coolies with the defendants at its head. They threatened to strike work if the dismissed coolies were not reinstated and they behaved in a disorderly manner.

Complainant said that his opinion was that the two defendants were not the ringleaders, but merely the "tools" of the others.

Mr. Wood fined them each \$5.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

SPEECH DAY.

The pupils of St. Stephen's Girls' College had their "Speech Day" yesterday in the hall of St. Stephen's College, when there was a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils. The Bishop of Victoria presided and among others on the platform were Mrs. Gurner, the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett and Miss Griffin (Principal).

The Bishop stated that they were living, as they all know, in times of great changes, and changes in connection with their educational work in the Colony seemed to be taking place very rapidly indeed. They were on the eve of a new era in their educational work in the Colony and he was sure that, in the near future, there would be many changes in St. Stephen's Girls' College. He did not wish to relate the intended changes himself, but would leave it to Archdeacon Barnett to tell them about the movement which was on foot. Unlike former years, there was to be that day no distribution of prizes at the college. The girls of the college were wonderfully up-to-date and very courageous. They had decided to do away with prizes; they wished to win prizes by their own merits, and were content with the certificates as a reward for the good work they had done. (Applause). In doing that they were following the example of some of the best schools in England. His own girls had gone to what he thought was one of the best schools in England, and when he asked them at the end of their term whether they had received prizes, they would be quite pert and reply that their school did not give prizes, as if it was something untraditional. St. Stephen's College, also, now, instead of having prize-givings, was to have Speech Days. St. Stephen's College had taken the lead in doing away with prize-givings and he hoped that the others would follow. (Applause).

The school hymn was sung, and was followed by the reading of the report, by Miss Griffin, the Principal, and then three girls, Miss W. Kwok, F. Chan and M. Ho Tung, gave addresses on Y.W.C.A. work in connection with St. Stephen's Girls' College; on social work; and school sports respectively. The speeches traced the history of the various branches of work performed by the students, and showed that the pupils were trained to sink self in their endeavour to help the women of China, and through them, the Chinese nation itself, to progress.

At the conclusion of the speeches Mrs. Gurner distributed the certificates to the girls, and congratulated Miss Griffin, her staff and the scholars on the work of the past year. Mrs. Gurner remarked that she was greatly impressed by the fact that the girls were so self-sacrificing in the matter of prizes. It was an admirable thing if a person had the courage to work for work's sake, only getting a certificate instead of a prize. Prizes, after all, were very small things. They did not last long, and were easily torn. The good words they did say, and the good deeds they did, would remain with them all their lives. She wished to leave with the scholars a few thoughts. She rather liked that speech made by one of the girls, about working for other people. She was recently reading a paper, which had been sent from England, asking people not to think of themselves but to think of others. It did not affect the girls out here very much, but, at the same time, she thought it was their idea to make their nation great. That could only be done by unselfishness. Another thing which she would like them to remember was their own homes. The education they were receiving was going to fit them for the homes they would make in the future. They should try to make their homes full of brightness and happiness for their husbands, and their married life would be much happier than if they did not teach their children to be truthful, obedient and to know and love everything good. In conclusion Mrs. Gurner spoke of the interest it had been to her to be present with them all and to see a school which was conducted on such very up to date and good lines. (Applause).

A short entertainment given by the students was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The manner in which the various items were rendered showed that there had been careful training. Especially was this so in the scenes from "Cinderella" and "Lynette". The elocution of those taking part was admirable. The full programme was as follows:

Songs—(a) "O wert thou in the cold blast." (b) The Rosebud Pupils. New Year Greetings Pupils. Songs—(a) "My Mother's Song" Pupils. (b) "Lullaby low" Pupils. Recitation of "Speech Day" Pupils. "We've got to say Goodnight" Pupils. Scenes from Garoth and Lynette.

Dramatis Personae—King, Arthur, M. Ho Tung; Lynette, E. Lo; Garoth, W. Y. Kwok; Sir Kay, A. M. Chan; Sir Lancelot, S. L. Ng; Messenger, S. K. Tse; Knights, P. Lee and N. Ho; Pettitioners, P. K. Diang and S. H. Ng.

Archdeacon Barnett, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gurner for distributing the certificates, took the opportunity of informing those interested in the work done that the time was coming when they would no longer need to borrow a hall for the Girls' College. For 12 years they had been moving about from one building to another in rented premises. Rented premises for a school were bad and they were looking forward very soon to get a permanent home. How it was going to be managed, was a great secret—even Miss Griffin did not know as yet—and it was a pity that the certificates were distributed before the matter was settled. The Officer Administering the Government that he was able to make a definite announcement. They knew that Miss Griffin was at present in charge of two schools—the Girls' College shaken out of the building by the earthquake and the Fairview School, the ground and building of which were being returned by the Government. Now, His Excellency that morning said that the educational work of the Church Missionary Society was doing for girls in the Colony was valuable and that it was most important they should have a permanent home. Because the earthquake had shaken the Girls' College out of the site at Fairview, the Government was going to give an excellent site for a

large girls' school to be erected. (Applause). His Excellency said it was good land, and wanted a good building. He asked how much money the Church Missionary Society had, imagining that the Society had more than it really had. He then said that the Government here was going to propose to the Government at home that not only should a large grant be given for the building of an up-to-date school with class-rooms and halls, living quarters and everything required for a girls' school, but also that the Government was prepared to recommend that money be advanced in addition for this purpose. (Applause). His Excellency was going to send that recommendation home, and in the period which would elapse before an answer was obtained he wanted them to get the plans prepared and everything in readiness so that no time should be lost in obtaining the new quarters. (Applause). Archdeacon Barnett said he was also asked how much money their Chinese friends were prepared to give and replied that he did not know, although he expressed the conviction that the Chinese in Hongkong, if a practical proposition was put before them, something that promised to be permanent and good, they would support it handsomely. Mind, continued the Archdeacon, is to be a large school, well equipped, thoroughly up-to-date, well staffed, and nothing lacking to give really first-class education to those who wish to have it, whether it be in Chinese or in English. The Government thinks we need \$500,000 for that. The proposal is that we are to get ready. The Government will advance money to any extent that is required in order to establish this school. (Applause). Chinese ladies and gentlemen, present scholars and past students of the college, go back to your homes, talk about this to your friends right through the New Year. We cannot do without your interest and help after the New Year. I will tell you, on paper, what we want to do. The success of this plan depends upon the interest shown by the Chinese. You need the school, show that you need it and the others will help you to get it. (Applause).

Cheers were then called by Miss Eileen Lo, for His Excellency, for Mrs. Gurner and the visitors. These were heartily given and then tea was served.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report:

The past two years have been rather strenuous ones for us, with a depleted English staff, a shaken building, and a removal to a new neighbourhood, to contend with. It has been a two years' stiff, uphill climb, but we trust that through it we are being led up to a higher level. In more than one sense we feel that we have been called to "rise on stepping stones of our dead selves to higher things."

The earthquake at the beginning of 1918 so badly shook our old building that removal became necessary. Suitable premises were very difficult to find, and we are only satisfied to think that the present quarters are but a stepping stone to something better in the near future.

As regards the work of the school, we on the staff have been giving our best thought towards the development of greater initiative in the scholars. The time has come now for them to do more independent thinking and not to rely wholly on their teachers as in the past. The founding of our school Y.W.C.A. has been a real help in this direction and has raised the teachers to a higher level of responsibility.

A word of explanation may be helpful concerning the change we have made this year in having a Speech Day, rather than a prize giving. This change, too, we believe to be a decided step up on to a higher level—a step which has been taken in England by the girls' schools of the best standing in the country. I know Mrs. Lander, if she were here, and Mrs. Gurner, who is so kindly present here to-day, will bear me out in this, and if I may add my own personal testimony, I would say that the work we did at Wycombe Abbey was all the happier, and better done, because of the ideal we had placed before us—the ideal of work for the work's sake rather than for the sake of a reward. We have set this as our standard at St. Stephen's Girls' College and though we are the first school to take this stand we do not fear to take the lead in a good cause. And the reason why we did it this year was that when the matter was put before the girls we found that they were themselves ready for the change. A vote taken by ballot showed they were unanimously in favour of it. Having thus decided to aspire to something nobler than the winning of prizes, it remains for the girls on an occasion like this to tell you in the best language they can, what they have set themselves to do in school so as to train themselves to be later really healthy, sound minded, useful women of China.

In the early months of 1917 two generous gifts in the form of scholarships were bestowed on the school by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu. The original intention was that the two candidates who took the highest place in the Junior and Senior Local Examinations respectively should hold these scholarships. They did so for a year, but by kind consent of the donors the money was in 1918, put in trust of the School Council to be used for the education of any scholars they might select and to whom the scholarships would be a real help in forwarding their education. By thus transferring their gift (which would have been a prize of no little value) these gentlemen have in a very practical way given their support to the ideals for which we stand to-day. The ideals of service rather than the winning of a reward for work. The first winners of the scholarships, Kwok Shoung Man and Kwok King Chuei, in order to show that they were in fullest sympathy with our school ideals, instead of having the scholarship money for themselves, presented to the college a beautiful challenge shield which will stand for ever as a record of those who held the highest place in the Senior and Junior Local Examinations. This shield is quite one of the most precious possessions of the college for it records not only the names of the benefactors of our college, but it is also a gift of real moral value from two of our students, a record of the good work of many students, and a piece of workmanship designed by one of our present students of which we are justly proud.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF
SHOESAT
HALF
PRICESTOCK TAKING
SALEFROM
THURSDAY,
JANUARY 30th.
TO
SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 8th.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

THIS MUST BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM
FOR LARGE SPRING STOCKS
ARRIVING SHORTLY.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
VICTORIA THEATRE.January 28th and 29th,
9.15 p.m. Performance.

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 22.

A WIFE'S FORGIVENESS

Featuring Henry Roussel and Madame Emmy Lyn.

THE CELEBRATED SPANISH DANCERS

THE YERARS.

LUCKY WIFFLES.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, January 28th, at 9.15 p.m.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL VALUE IN

TRAVELLING
RUGS.We have just received a large consignment
of Travelling Rugs in PURE WOOL
and MANY SMART DESIGNS.
PRICES from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of SEATHELDERS will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. The presentation to the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, to celebrate the Semi-jubilee of his ordination to the Ministry, will be made at this meeting. [209]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED HOUSE AND BUNGALOW. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [280]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each. A desirable spot for a home, one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON. Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, Please Apply to— J. M. ALVES & CO. [203]

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURD with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M. VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. Also

1 Indian Motor Cycle of 1918 Electric Model and side car in excellent running order, and with all accessories including Speedometer.
—12 bore Hammer Gun by Wilkins' London, in perfect condition.
1 Oliver Typewriter.
1 Underwood Typewriter.
1 Bincular.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURD with instructions from The Concerned, of a Shanghai and Swatow Firm, will sell by Public Auction at his premises, Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road Central.

On THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FILET LACES AND DRAWN THREAD WORKS

Etc., Etc.

Comprising:—

Filet Laces, Lace Collars, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Grass Linen, and Irish Linen with cut-work embroidery, Cambrics, Silk embroidery articles and many other kinds of Fancy Goods for Ladies.

Catalogue will be issued.

On View from 28th January, from 2 P.M. Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, January 2nd, 1919. [106]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brath & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated Water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter— "AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

Care of General Post Office, Box No. 490. [139]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. [110]

WE HAVE

Great varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

single, sets, packets, bags, and on

Approval Books

FOR COLLECTORS

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

P.O. Box 620. [173]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [206]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1919, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. To The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [213]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock. Now, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [178]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [225]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1919, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919. [249]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 8, Prater Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 22 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Secretary and Manager. [234]

NOTICE.

If you want a reliable WATCH

Call at JAMES STEER, Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 9, Ice House Street. Telephone No. 2877. [138]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [51]

TO LET

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PRAC. Apply to— HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongachong Road. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to— HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [81]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to the Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to— KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 248, Des Voeux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK, Pineau Buildings. [178]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

EXTRACT OF MALT

AND

COD LIVER OIL.

A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE

AND

DIGESTIVE AGENT.

Easy to Digest.

Pleasant to take

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50

each.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

[118]

MARRIAGE.

LORD HAMMOND.—At Shanghai, on January 21st, SAMUEL, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanson Lord, of Hyde, Cheshire, to HELEN FRANCES, fourth daughter of the late Edward Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, of Mansfield, Nottingham.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 28TH, 1919.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A COMMISSION, composed of two officials and three of the leading commercial men of the Colony, has been appointed by H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to conduct an inquiry into the emoluments of the Public Service. It will be generally admitted, we think, that it is high time this step was taken, and we hope that, as a result of it, certain anomalies which now exist will be swept away, and that a clear and equitable system of remuneration will be introduced. At the present time it is impossible for any taxpayer to gather from the Civil Service List any idea of the actual stipends paid to the members of the Civil Service. In the great majority of cases the salaries are given in sterling without any explanation that since 1913 the rate of conversion has been 1s. 9d. to the dollar as regards eighty per cent. and the current rate of exchange as regards the balance. This arrangement was made, we believe, as the result of investigations which showed that it corresponded with the average rate of exchange during the previous ten years and with the sum usually remitted Home for the support of dependents or for the formation of a "nest egg" to supplement the pension receivable later in life. Then there are "duty pay" and "travelling allowances" to be added in certain cases, while about two years ago a scale of rent allowance was sanctioned which is equivalent, in some instances, to twenty-five per cent. of the salary paid, and, dating from the beginning of 1918, a war bonus of ten per cent. has been granted. Another concession is the supply of coal

for domestic purposes below the ordinary market rate, and reduced subscriptions for the use of the telephone. To these must be added the right to medical attention free of cost, to hospital treatment for wives and families at a reduction of fifty per cent. upon the ordinary fee, and to Government quarters at the Peak for a limited period at nominal rentals. It would be better if this system of "dolos" were abolished in favour of an adequate and inclusive scale of salaries. The effect of the rent allowance, for example, has been to induce married couples without children to move from the hotels and boarding-houses in which they were residing to houses, though probably they would have preferred to be given the money and allowed to live where they chose. That would have been the common-sense plan to adopt, because it cannot be pretended that up to that time rentals had increased to anything like the extent indicated, if at all, since the war. As a direct consequence of the Government's action, however, the demand for houses has been accentuated and the only class to benefit are the landlords. The only excuse which can be offered for the existing system is, we imagine, that it does not affect the retiring allowances, but it should not be beyond human ingenuity to achieve this object by a simple readjustment of pensions. It is, of course, only right that the stipends of public officials of all grades should correspond with those paid for similar services in local professional and commercial circles, after due allowance has been made for the greater degree of security which appertains to Government employment.

We hope that the decision to consider the revision of Civil Servants' salaries at the present moment does not imply that there is no prospect of any material reduction in the present inflated cost of living in Hongkong, which is as high to-day as it was after the war had been in progress some time in countries where corruption is rife and the national revenue is raised chiefly by taxation of imports. It is, surely, curious that this state of affairs should obtain; despite the fact that Hongkong is a free port and that there is an inexhaustible reservoir of cheap labour close at hand in China. In the *prices* of the correspondence on the subject of an increase of salaries, which was submitted to the Legislative Council in April of 1913, it was stated that "A careful calculation showed that since 1902 the increase in cost of living, including rent, amounted for Portuguese and Indians to 23 per cent. and for Chinese to 28 per cent., the higher percentage in the case of the latter being due to the high price of rice and local vegetables, to the larger comparative increase in rentals of Chinese flats as compared with rentals of houses occupied by Portuguese and Indians, and to the adoption by Chinese of European wearing apparel."

The increase in the cost of living for European officers provided with free quarters was calculated to have increased only 16 per cent., while "in the case of the European Police it was somewhat less owing to the privilege they enjoyed of free passages." It was further stated that "a careful investigation of the matter showed that the increase in the cost of living since 1902 for officers domiciled in Europe was 21 per cent., a figure which was calculated on a conservative basis." The COLONIAL SECRETARY, replying to a question by the Hon. Mr. Ede, said the increases of salary recommended by the Colonial Government and sanctioned by the Secretary of State did not amount to "anything like 25 per cent.," and Mr. Ede rejoined that in such case they were inadequate, as "he was quite certain that the cost of living in the last eleven years had gone up very much more than 25 per cent." Mr. Ede's opinion was supported by a report made on the subject to Washington by Mr. A. E. CARLETON, the Vice-Consul for the United States, which gave the percentage of increase in the cost of living in Hongkong since 1890 as "55 per cent. on an average." The price of many articles had increased from 100 to 200 per cent. as compared with 1900, and in some cases even to 1,000 per cent. as compared with 1890! Mr. CARLETON further declared that a careful analysis of the ordinary household expenses showed that the cost of living in Hongkong in 1912 was 30 per cent. greater than in Shanghai of against 15 per cent. only six years previously. Since then, of course, the situation has gone from bad to worse; indeed, we believe it will be found that the cost of

commodities has nearly doubled since the war. The reason for a great part of this advance is obvious, and it is only reasonable to expect that it will disappear with the restoration of normal conditions. Even so, however, there remains much to be explained. The rising standard of living amongst the native population is doubtless responsible in part for the increasing cost of living, but that does not account for the difference recorded between Hongkong and Shanghai. Certainly one adverse local factor has disappeared since 1912 and that is the depreciation of subsidiary coinage, which obliged the shopkeeper to raise the price of his goods to the humble consumer. As the above mentioned report indicates, the basic cause of the ever-growing cost of living is to be found in house rent, which increased 50 to 100 per cent. in the ten years prior to 1912. As rent is a first charge on every man's income, this has driven up the cost of labour, materials, foodstuffs in short, everything. For the position in which we now find ourselves the Government's supineness and lack of foresight must be held largely responsible. Though it may be easy for them to escape the consequences of their own neglect by readjustments of salary, there are others less fortunate notably, the servants of the Imperial Government who, as we have seen recently, find their employers far less accommodating than the local authorities.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon at 5.30.

It is officially reported that there are 1,100 Americans in the Tientsin Consular District. Of these 600 are in Peking and Tungchow; 240 in Tientsin; and the balance in the interior districts.

We are pleased to learn, says the *Y. C. Daily News*, that Mr. A. H. Leslie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., has been elected a Special Member of the Red Cross Society of China and has received the Society's gold medal and certificate in recognition of his services in relief and charity work for the Society.

BURGLARIES IN HONGKONG.

TWO WELL KNOWN SHOPS BROKEN INTO.

Unusual mystery attaches to the two burglaries which took place in the city on Sunday, Messrs. Komor and Komor and Messrs. Diss Bros., being victimised to the extent of, it is believed, about \$700 and \$1,100 respectively.

The burglary was only discovered by Mr. Diss yesterday morning, when he opened his shop and found unmistakable signs of an unwelcome visitor about the tenth time he has had a similar experience in Hongkong. There is reason for the belief that one of the thieves secreted himself in the shop on Saturday and opened the back door to his confederates during the night. A door leading into Mr. Diss' shop from a corridor in Alexandra Buildings was found to be unlocked and the bolts forced back, while a long piece of wood which had been nailed against the door as an additional protection, was also wrenched out.

From Mr. Diss' shop the burglars took away 20 suit lengths to the value of about \$600, as well as 55 yards of black dress coating. It was strange that they satisfied themselves with so little booty, as it was plain they had sufficient time to clear the whole shop out if they so wished.

To enter Messrs. Komor and Komor's shop the burglars had to force away the boards which formed the back of a cupboard. They spent some time here, for they drank several bottles of lemonade before going away. The value of the goods taken is estimated at between \$800 and \$700. They broke open his safe and took away some gold coins. Among other things they stole were a gold repeater watch, a white jade tea pot (worth about \$100) and some gold and silver cigarette cases.

The thieves must have made a great noise in this shop, not only in shifting heavy furniture about, but also in breaking open the safe, and in breaking down a quantity of woodwork. There was a night watchman on duty, and he heard nothing, nor did the police patrols although these, in view of the approach of the New Year holidays, have been increased.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE: VARIOUS COMMITTEES: SMALLER NATIONS DESIRE MORE REPRESENTATION.

LABOUR UNREST IN ENGLAND: TIDING OVER DIFFICULTIES.

BRITISH MINISTRY OF COMMERCE TO BE CREATED.

EARLIER CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FULL SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

PARIS, January 26th.

The second public session of the full Peace Conference opened to-day, M. Clemenceau presiding over a full attendance of Delegates.

After President Wilson had moved the League of Nations' resolution, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I should not have intervened, but it is necessary for me to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal, and if the leaders of the Empire during the last five years have not been able to devote as much time as they would have liked to this question, it is because they were entirely occupied with other questions, more urgent for the moment."

"Had I had the slightest doubt regarding the wisdom of a League of Nations, the doubt would have vanished before the spectacle I saw last Sunday, when I visited the region which, a few years ago, was the fastest in a very fair land. We drove for hours through what was a wilderness of desolation, torn, shattered and rent beyond all recognition. We visited one city, which had been very beautiful, but where we saw a scene which no indemnity can ever make good. One of the most cruel features was the knowledge that Frenchmen, who love their land more than any other people, had to assist the enemy in demolishing their own homes."

"Not far from here, I saw acres of graves of the fallen. These are the results of the only organised methods that civilised nations have ever established, or sought to establish, to settle disputes between each other."

"I said to myself: 'It is surely time to set up some other method to settle quarrels than this organised slaughter.' I don't know if we shall succeed, but it is already a success that we have undertaken it."

LATER.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG SMALLER NATIONS.

PARIS, January 26th.

Signor Orlando, Italy, M. Leon Bourgeois, France, and the Chinese and Polish Delegates warmly supported the resolution which was adopted unanimously.

M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, asked how the various Committees would be composed.

M. Clemenceau stated that the Great Powers had decided that they should have two delegates each, while the remaining countries elected five delegates among them. He suggested that the remaining Nations should meet to-morrow afternoon to choose the members for the committees. The delegates of the Great Powers to the League of Nations' Committee were then appointed.

M. Clemenceau's announcement aroused dissent among the delegates of the smaller Nations.

M. Hymans asked that Belgium should have two representatives each on the League of Nations and Labour Committees, and one each on the Ports, Rivers, Reparation, and Punishment Committees.

MORE REPRESENTATION ON COMMITTEES REQUIRED.

PARIS, January 26th.

The Brazilian Delegate claimed one delegate on the League of Nations' Committee.

Sir R. L. Borden, for Canada, pointed out as the representative of one of the smaller nations, that the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the great powers. He felt that the matter was not placed before the Conference in a very appropriate way and should have been submitted to an open Conference.

M. Trumbitch, of Serbia, claimed equal representation with Belgium on the Committees.

M. Venizelos asked for representation for Greece on the Reparation and Punishment Committees. Signor Garcia, for Portugal, claimed representation on the Reparation Committee on the ground that Portugal had suffered heavily in the war. Czechoslovakia asked representation on all Committees.

M. Bratiano, for Rumania, asked representation on the League of Nations' and Ports, and Waterways' Committees with special reference to the Danube.

BOLSHEVİK REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 26th.

M. Teliherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Commissary, has sent a message to the Bolshevik Representative at Sweden asking for confirmation of the invitation to the Paris Peace Conference, which he declares, was made when the internal situation of Russia was finally settled. Moreover, he regards Prinkipo too distant but concludes: "We do not reject the principle of the Conference and on receipt of confirmation will carefully consider the proposal."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COM- MITTEE.

PARIS, January 26th.

The representatives of the Great Powers on the League of Nations' Committee are: United States:—President Wilson and Col. House.

Britain:—Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith.

France:—M. Bourgeois, the leader of the French League of Nations' movement and M. Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Paris University.

Italy:—Signor Orlando and Senator Scialoja.

Japan:—Viscount Chinda and Mr. Ochiai.

PEACE CONFERENCE. RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, January 25th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated Jan. 25th, states:—

The draft resolution of the League of Nations was submitted at to-day's full Conference.

CLAUSE "A."

It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement, which the Associated Nations have now met to establish, that a League of Nations be created to promote international co-operation, to ensure the fulfilment of accepted international obligations, and to provide safeguards against war.

CLAUSE "B."

The League should be treated as an integral part of the General Peace Treaty and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.

CLAUSE "C."

The members of the League should periodically meet in international conference, and should have a permanent organisation and a secretariat to carry on the business of the League in intervals between such conferences. The Conference, therefore, appoint a Committee representative of the Associated Governments to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the League.

BREACHES OF LAWS OF WAR.

That a Commission composed of two representatives each of the five great Powers, and five, elected by the other Powers, be appointed to enquire and report.

Firstly, on the responsibility of the authors of the war;

Secondly, on the facts regarding breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the Germans and their Allied forces on land, sea and air;

Thirdly, on the degree of responsibility for those offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy forces including members of the General Staffs and other individuals, however highly placed;

Fourthly, on the constitution and procedure of the Tribunal appropriate to the trial of these offenses;

Fifthly, generally, with regard to cognate matters.

REPARATION.

That a Commission be appointed not exceeding three representatives each from each of the five great Powers and not exceeding two each from Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Serbia to examine and report on,

Firstly, the amount, for reparation, which the enemy countries ought to pay;

Secondly, what they are capable of paying;

Thirdly, the method, form and time within which payment should be made.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

That a Commission be appointed, composed of two representatives each from the five great Powers and five representatives to be elected by the other Powers,

to enquire into conditions of employment from an international aspect, and consider international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting the conditions of employment, and to recommend the formation of a permanent agency to continue such enquiry and consideration with, and under the direction of, the League of Nations.

MORE INTERNATIONALISATION.

That a Commission, composed of two representatives each from the five great Powers and five representatives to be elected by the other Powers, be appointed to enquire and report upon an international regime of ports, waterways, and railways.

RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTED.

The Peace Conference draft resolutions were adopted without change.

FRENCH DISSATISFACTION AT DELAYS.

PARIS, January 26th.

A Havas message says:—

The progress in the work of the Peace Conference is being criticised. It is stated that there are too many delays. Words instead of acts seemed to be the main business of the Conference, whose chief business is to draw up the peace terms which can be imposed on Germany, as well as to make arrangements for the ultimate peace of the world.

The latest announcement is that the Peace Conference will propose the appointment of a Commission representative of employers and employees from the chief nations of the world to discuss the labour problem.

"THE HARNESS OF CIVILISATION."

LONDON, January 25th.

President Wilson, in moving the League of Nations resolution, dwelt on the necessity for the formation of such a body. He was convinced that some questions required settlement which were not susceptible of competent judgment at present.

It was necessary to satisfy the conscience of mankind that the Peace Conference lay under a solemn obligation to make permanent provision for justice and peace.

They must ensure that science as well as armed men be henceforth kept in the harness of civilisation.

FRENCH COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, January 19th.

A Havas message says:—

The arrangement for British colonies to be specially represented at the Peace Conference has excited comment in French colonial circles.

By virtue of the panel system, the French Government will utilize the services of qualified plenipotentiaries whenever their Colony questions arise for discussion.

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR UNREST IN GT. BRITAIN.

TIDING OVER DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, January 26th.

A meeting of the Executive of the Police Union last evening recommended the men to apply for an enquiry which the authorities had promised regarding the dismissal of three Midlands railway policemen. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is considered unlikely.

The strike at the Nott and Derbyshire coalfields has ended, the employers withdrawing the notices that men would be dismissed to make room for returned soldiers.

The Clyde strike situation is easier.

It is expected that many shipyard workers will come out on Monday for a forty hour week, but the stoppage will probably be nothing like the scale anticipated by the promoters.

The London Headquarters Municipal Employees' Association's refusal to strike for pay is expected to prevent the Glasgow Municipal employees from joining the strike.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SERIOUS CLIMAX LIKELY.

LONDON, January 25th.

The air is full of strikes and rumours of strikes, and the country-wide industrial unrest looks like working up to a serious climax.

Following the refusal of the delegates of the blacksmiths, etc., to recommend a resumption of work, as called yesterday, there are some renewed threats of big strikes on the Clyde and at Belfast, where the engineers and allied trades are demanding a 44 hours week.

In the case of Belfast, the demand is a 40 hours week of five days.

In the case of the Clyde, the Minister for Labour to-day urged the Clyde men to negotiate with their employers in pursuance of the policy followed in connection with other trade disputes.

Meanwhile, the Government's refusal of the demand of the National Police Union for recognition may mean a serious police strike in London and the provinces.

The Government contend that representative Boards exist in London and many provincial districts where the men may make collective representation.

The issue is regarded as most important. It is pointed out that if the Union be recognised, the police will be subject to two authorities, namely, to the Law and to the Union, and the question is asked, what would happen in case the latter were calling a sympathetic strike?

However, there is much public sympathy with the police, especially as regards better pay and the general conditions. It is hoped some *via media* will be found in the matter of the recognition of the Union.

LATEST CABLES.

PORTUGAL.

REPUBLICAN TROOPS ATTACK REBELS.

LISBON, January 25th.

The Republican troops, at noon, attacked the rebels with bayonets, inflicting heavy losses and capturing two batteries and numerous prisoners.

A Republican aeroplane in the afternoon flew over the city, dropping patriotic leaflets and exciting enthusiasm among the populace.

The President of the Republic motored along the streets and was acclaimed. Incendiary fires in the suburbs were quickly extinguished.

Telegraph communication with Oporto, Braga, Viana and Vizeu is interrupted.

EARLIER CABLES.

MONARCHIST ATTEMPT FAILS AGAIN.

PARIS, January 25th.

A telegram from Lisbon states:—

The Republicans have been victorious over the Monarchists here.

LATEST CABLES.

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM SPRING OFFENSIVE ANTICIPATED.

BERLIN, January 26th.

An Allied officer from Archangel says that the Bolsheviks are preparing an offensive for the Spring, and are endeavouring to raise an army of 2,000,000. They intend to begin in South Russia.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 27th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

NEW YORK, January 26th.

Further silver shipments to India amount to \$16,300,000. The total shipped, since melting began, is \$102,550,000.

TIE ALLIES AND RUSSIA. RETRIEVING MONEY LOANED TO RUSSIA.

PARIS, January 24th.

A Havas message says:—

The American Mission is confident that President Wilson's plan for a Conference on an island in the Sea of Marmora is the one most safe to follow with the motive of retrieving the enormous sums of money loaned to Russia by the Allies, which debt was afterwards repudiated by the Bolsheviks.

The proper recognition of Russian foreign indebtedness is one of the principal points to be discussed at the Conference.

The Russian Embassy in Paris is the headquarters of the Council statesmen representing, and co-ordinating the activities of, the three Governments at Omsk, and Archangel.

It would be a fatal act to strengthen the abominable anarchy of the Bolsheviks by official recognition.

Bolshevism is a growing menace to the entire world.

Three Governments refuse to associate with Bolshevism and they will not send delegates to the Isle of Princes.

BRITISH TRADE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE TO BE CREATED.

LONDON, January 25th.

Sir Albert Stanley, addressing the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening, said he would be much happier if he could see stronger indications of the restoration and development of trade in this country.

There was plenty of trade obtainable in the world. It was the deliberate policy of the Government that restrictions and control should be removed as rapidly as possible, but that restrictions upon exports must be maintained in respect of things vital to our and our Allies' interests; and the blockade must be maintained until peace was definitely secured.

The Government also proposed speedily to end the system of priority, possibly early in March.

There was more shipping available than cargoes, and it was expected that in the summer the world tonnage afloat would equal the pre-war tonnage.

Traders might anticipate a very big slump in shipping rates. He thought it was a fair suggestion that Government should restrict imports until manufacturers were re-established on a peace footing, and it might be accepted by the Government.

A Ministry of Commerce was shortly to be established. Experienced men had been already invited to join the board.

Sir Albert Stanley concluded that strikes were a difficult problem which must be faced and solved.

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

SINKING OF THE "CHAOUA."

PARIS, January 19th.

A Havas message says:—

The French liner *Chaoua* (4,334 tons), whose wreck was previously cabled, struck a drifting mine at mid-night in the Straits of Messina.

She had left Marseilles two days before bound for Constantinople with 290 civilians and 401 soldiers. One hundred and eighty four passengers were saved, including M. Bertrand, the French Minister to Greece.

DESTROYER STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, January 24th.

A Havas message says:—

The French Destroyer "32" struck a drifting mine and sank off Tunisia. Eighteen men of the crew are missing.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOME.

Highbury, the famous home of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has been given to the city of Birmingham for public use. Soon after the death of Mr. Chamberlain Highbury was lent for war hospital purposes, and it has been so used ever since. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has now handed over all the buildings—including the noted orchid house—to the city, and the municipal authorities are availing themselves of an option to buy the thirty acres of surrounding grounds at the Government valuation, which is less than the amount originally paid for it by Mr. Chamberlain in 1870.

LIFE IN PETROGRAD.

THE BOLSHEVİK TERROR.

The conditions in Petrograd are graphically described in the following extracts from a letter, dated September 8th, which reached Gt. Britain in November:—

"The times we are living in are so horrible that one would scarcely believe it is reality. Daily mass arrests take place—old, young, men and women of all classes, and also Socialists—only the Bolsheviks are excepted. Conditions in the prisons are frightful. No food is given, because there is scarcely any, and in some prisons, for example, Peter and Paul, food which is brought by the families of the prisoners is not distributed. Cronie, in the British Embassy, tried to defend the archives, but was shot after having killed three men with his revolver. Afterwards when he was lying on the ground and was still moving his lips they first refused the English priest, and after that some English ladies permission to go and help him. They shot at him again, and tore his St. George's Cross off him and hung it on themselves. They put his body in a window, and would not give it up. Two men found the body in a corner of a cellar in one of the hospitals. They had to put it in a coffin, and for security's sake wrapped it in a neutral flag, as they had not an English one, and brought it to the English Church."

"Cronie was buried the day before yesterday, and was carried out to the hearse by the neutral Ministers, was a lot of on foot to the churchyard. It was a remarkable procession all of them in top hats and as impressively dressed as possible, and that just on a day when to be well-dressed was sufficient to be arrested. But nothing was done to them. The coffin was wrapped in the English flag, and behind it followed all the French officers, who just now are being particularly hunted, but they all got home all right."

"A list has now been made of 500 names, with the four Grand Dukes they have taken at the head, and all these are to be shot immediately if so much as an attempt is made on one of the commissaires. So, if they want it, all they have to do is to fire off a shot over somebody's head, and there is their opportunity. There is shooting here every night, especially in the fortress, where they are quite young fellows who are put to it, and are shot themselves if they do not carry out orders."

"All our Frenchmen are now confined in the fortress, eight in all, as one has been liberated. Officially, food may be brought twice a week, but he who was liberated said that from Saturday to Wednesday evening in the cell in which he was only one jug of warm water had been served out to each of them, so that they were dying of hunger. The commissaires sit just as if they were in a fortress, with machine guns on all the staircases, with guns' crews ready, so that they can hinder people from coming up. The soldiers are disgusted with the shootings, and probably many of them are tired of it; but there are still enough (1 others) to make it impossible to do anything."

"FOOD FOR PRISONERS."

"The American Red Cross has a kitchen where they make food and pack it up for all the thirty-eight Englishmen, together with packets for Frenchmen. The American Red Cross looks after the distribution to the English, as the Dutch have nobody who can do it; but the Americans themselves are not secure. The gate which leads into the fortress was black with people, mostly women, who all had parcels, as it was the official day on which parcels might be delivered. The guards are quite common people, with some few Jews of intelligence, but all are quite polite. In all the corners there are guns, and, besides that, a disgusting mess that one cannot even imagine. The commandant cannot break off a conversation with a 'comrade' just because somebody comes; but this is not done in rudeness. The people feel themselves in a high degree equals, without being arrogant."

"When those who were waiting outside with parcels were allowed to come in, the people came rushing in all together. When their turn came to hand in their parcels there was only one window in use, but at four o'clock this was banged to, and nothing more was received, though they had been waiting since eleven and only been able to give up about half of what they had brought. They went completely mad. It was frightfully uncomfortable; they yelled and shouted; and at last the soldiers called out, 'If you don't go away we will fire.' So they drove them away with guns."

"The commandant explained that the reason was that the people did not know in which prison their families were, so they came with hundreds of packets to Peter and Paul where they had no one, and then all these packets had to be sorted and given back. This is plausible enough, but packets which are delivered up are not distributed, so that people are literally on the point of dying of hunger and lack of air, and some die every day. In every cell there is room for one or two, and where the French are there were during the first ten days twenty-one. One of the officers was for three days unable to get up because there was not room enough. It is completely inhuman. The British Consul got nothing to eat for the first five days."

"The prison doctor—a nice old man, not a bit of a Bolshevik—stayed on to help all the unfortunate people. He stated that it was nearly impossible to obtain food; there is none, also he himself was starving. People are dying and going mad of hunger, and their families do not even know where they are or when they have been shot. The first few days after the attempts they shot in the prisons just as they liked; and now the 'Grande Bourgeoisie' are letched out at night to dig their graves, just like during the cholera. Twenty-one were fettered the other night."

"The doors are only opened every day for half an hour, and also, since there are twenty white throats in only room for two, that there is no ventilator or window that can be opened, so that they are suffocated."

"—Telegraph."

THE WORLD'S FUTURE

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON PEACE SAFEGUARDS.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., was installed on November 12th as Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, a position which has been vacant since the death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In the course of a thoughtful address he discussed problems affecting the future of the world, at the root of which he declared was the great question of the organisation of international relations.

Having expressed his thanks to the university for the great honour it had conferred upon him, Lord Robert Cecil, in alluding to the close of the war, said: Let us thank Heaven for it, and in doing so let us not forget that the very comprehension of our success imposes upon us a corresponding weight of responsibility. (Hear, hear.) To no nation or group of nations has ever been given such absolute power. The Allies have in their hands the political future of the whole world. Upon their decisions will depend the peace and happiness of unnumbered generations. The problems they will have to face are intricate and perplexing, and at the root of them all is the great question of the future organisation of international relations. It is to that question that I venture to invite your attention to-day. It is important to remember that this war is no exceptional outbreak of national ferocity. On the contrary, it is the natural fruit of a false and heathenish theory of statecraft steadily pursued since the days of the Great Elector. The invasion of Belgium was not more indefensible than the seizure of Sillesia in the eighteenth century or the annexation of the Danish Duchies in the nineteenth. The falsification of the Elus despotism in 1870 was closely paralleled by the invasion of Belgium in 1914. The Russian mobilisation at the beginning of this war. The attempts, happily unsuccessful, to fall into neutrality till France and Russia had been overthrown, was a conscious imitation of the manoeuvre by which Bismarck kept France quiet until he had defeated Austria and the present, or perhaps I should say the late, rulers of Germany hoped no doubt to obliterate their misdeeds by establishing German hegemony in Europe, just as Bismarck dazzled the conscience of mankind by the creation of the German Empire.

We have fought, therefore, to annihilate a conception of national morality as pernicious as it is untrue, and to set up something better in its place. By the prodigious exertions which the Allies have been enabled to make, and the fearful sacrifices which they have endured, the German design has been defeated, and so utterly destroyed that its authors now deny that they ever entertained it. Even so, our task is but half done. We have achieved victory, but the most glorious victory would be securely distinguishable from defeat unless we thereby lay the foundations of a lasting peace. Truly, when we think of what this war has cost us, it is only the hope that such a peace degree, established that will, in any sacrifice. Let anyone who has seen the ruins and the battlefields of the Somme go and visit the battlefields of the Somme.

"A DEATH OF DEADLY WINE."

Those battlefields are but a symbol of the waste of war. Wealth represented by thousands of millions of pounds has been blown into the air, hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping have been sunk, human habitations, trees without number, stately churches and historic buildings have been destroyed, the whole has been industrial life of mankind has been dislocated, and there is scarcely a district in the remotest parts of China or Africa, which is not cursing the authors of this world catastrophe. And all this loss of wealth is but the smallest part of what we have suffered. Millions killed in battle, millions more have been maimed for life. Go into a war hospital, and hear some young man who has lost one of his limbs describe himself as one of the lucky ones. See the heart-searching cheerfulness of those who, with wounds of trench warfare, have escaped from the hell of trench warfare. These things will give us some measure of the horrors of actual war, and if we would realise the full tale of suffering involved we must add to them the slaughter of women and children, the excruciating grief of the mothers at the loss of their sons, the wholesale destruction of life and property in foreign lands. The oppression of Belgium and northern France, the starvation of Serbia and Poland, the Russian chaos, the Syrian massacres, the Armenian massacres, with indeed a panoply of deadly wine. Nor can I satisfy myself that, in spite of the heroism and self-sacrifice of which the war has been so prolific, there is on the balance any moral advantage to set against these terrible material evils.

In the face of catastrophe like this it is right that men should ask whether anything can be done to prevent its recurrence, and I do not think that anyone will have the courage to give a negative reply. Some there are who, although for future tranquility to the direct effects of our overwhelming victory, they demand the destruction of Germany and the predominance of her present enemies. That the realisation by the Central Powers of any future settlement is true enough. Only so can the German people be convinced that they have been the followers of false gods. But it is more than questionable whether permanent peace can be established on the basis of the world domination of the Entente, or any other group of Powers. (Hear, hear.) To such a settlement I do not believe that the peoples of the world will ever be brought to submit for any length of time, and I must add that in my heart I do not wish that they should do so. World assembly of laws to bind nations is an assembly of the nations themselves or their representatives. The fundamental principles which the League of Nations is to try to enforce can only be thus laid down. It is the machinery required to enforce these principles that causes the great difficulty.

For the enforcement of laws amongst individuals we rely chiefly on two great agencies; we have courts of law whose decrees are ultimately executed by physical force, and we have public opinion, which, in the end, is made effective by moral sanctions. We have all read that in certain classes of society the two unenforceable laws are to cheat at cards and to shoot a fox. Among the working classes I believe there is a charge more feared than that of being a blackleg; while, in the criminal classes, the one action that commands universal reprobation is the giving of information to the police. Conversely, in certain states of society, there are actions which the law condemns but public opinion condones. Such would be the case with smuggling, and, at a later date, bribery and corruption, and I could point to countries not so very distant where any offence which is classed as political is regarded with indifference or even with favour. You will even find some cases—such as duelling, in many countries at the present time—where public opinion commands a man to commit an action for which the law punishes him, and, in such cases, it will generally be found that public opinion is the more powerful agency of the two. Ultimately, no doubt, where the courts are strong and respected, the law will tend first to mould public opinion and then to replace it. For this result, however, to take place it is essential that the machinery of the law should not only be strong and respected, as German experience in Belgium sufficiently shows, is not enough—but it must also be generally approved, that is, have the support of public opinion. It is, indeed, the chief merit of our invention of trial by jury that it makes the man in the street a party to the enforcement of the law.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

I conclude, therefore, that in dealing with individuals public opinion without the law may be very powerful, yet that courts of law, even though backed by overwhelming force, are, unless also supported by public opinion, by no means universal. If this proposition be accepted, it should help us greatly in laying the foundation of an international system. For, in international matters, the difficulties in the way of establishing courts of law which would command obedience are enormous. In the present situation of international feeling it is hard to say how the personnel of such courts could be secured. If the judge were drawn from nations now belligerents they would clearly not be universally respected. There remain the neutral nations; I certainly desire to speak with all respect of them, but I must frankly say that I cannot conceive a court constituted of members drawn exclusively from nations now neutral which would be a satisfactory international tribunal. Nor is that the chief difficulty. The great trouble about the creation of an effective international court has always been to discover a really satisfactory means of enforcing its decrees. Various devices have been proposed, but ultimately they all come down to some form of international armed force. I come to the gravest doubts whether any such plan is practicable. It involves a very serious inroad on national sovereignty.

Each of the nations responsible for executing the Court's decrees would have to place at its disposal the whole or some portion of the national forces. It seems very doubtful whether any sovereign State would agree that its armies should be put in motion, its blood and treasure poured out, to enforce a decree, perhaps unenforceable they would still be of white opinion. But as helping to form public opinion, a Court which can only make unenforceable decrees has no real analogy to a court of law. Until nations have all become as friendly as ourselves and America, it is much to be feared that Courts, if they are to be so called, will not have sufficient coercive power, will not be able to enforce their decisions, and will lead directly to war. It is, for instance, incredible that Germany and France would ever have submitted to an arbitration, or that we would have allowed a tribunal of this nature to determine vital to our sea power such as the right of search. (Hear, hear.) To decide questions which at present would form occasions of war, we require an instrument of far more authority than any international Court can be expected to possess under existing conditions. Such an instrument can, I believe, be found in organised and concentrated international public opinion. Even at the present time the germ of such opinion exists. It is seen in the growing recognition of the common interests of the peoples of the world. Moreover, anyone who considers the matter fairly will agree that the part directly played by international public opinion even in this war has been by no means unimportant. (Hear, hear.)

WORLD OPINION.

World opinion, therefore, even now may have great influence on international relations. But it is not of much use at present to prevent the outbreak of war, because it may so easily be ridden by rapid military action. All we need is the steady refusal of the German Powers to face an international conference at the beginning of this war; they were perfectly aware that if they had had to make their case openly before the world at large they would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to induce their own people to sanction hostilities. As things now are, they were able to avoid this difficulty by rushing into war. But suppose that, after the receipt of the Serbian reply to the Austrian ultimatum, the Central Powers had been compelled to submit the matter to an international conference, or, as must necessarily have happened, that the Serbian concessions had left not a shadow of excuse for warlike action. If that had occurred, it seems doubtful whether the German Powers could have pretended, even to their own people, that they were engaged in defensive operations. Moreover, they would have known beyond all possibility of mistake the strength of the forces ranged against them, and such knowledge might well have made them standing still, instead of going to war, the element of surprise in their aggression would have been diminished or destroyed, and they would have been thereby deprived of one of their chief weapons. Nor is this a special case. Discussion and delay must always make for peace. It is always been so in history, and even where such expedients have failed to prevent hostilities, I believe they have been in almost every case circumscribed the area of conflict.

I am convinced, therefore, that the most important step we can now take is to induce machinery which, in case of international dispute, will, at the least, delay the outbreak of war, and secure full and open discussion of the causes of quarrel. For that purpose, no very elaborate international machinery is required. All that would be necessary would be a treaty binding the signatories never to wage war till a formal conference of nations had been held to inquire into and, if possible, decide upon the dispute. It is probably true, at least in theory, that decisions would be difficult to obtain, for the decisions of such a conference, like all other international proceedings, would have to be unanimous to be binding. But since the important thing is to secure delay and open discussion—that is to say, time to enable public opinion to act and information to instruct it—this is not a serious objection to the proposal. Indeed, from one point of view, it is an advantage, since it avoids any interference with national sovereignty except the interposition of a delay in seeking redress by force of arms. That is the essential thing, and to secure the treaty would require each of the signatories to use their whole force, economic as well as military, against any nation that forced on war before a conference had been held. To that extent, and to that extent only, international coercion would be necessary.

And here let me say that I attach very great weight to the use, in this connection, of the economic weapon. For one thing, it will be easier to induce the weaker members of the League to cut off all intercourse with a powerful offender than to take the field against him. For another, the events of this war have shown that an international boycott would be extraordinarily effective. Humbled as we have been by the difficulties necessarily attaching to the novelty of our proceedings, and by the consequent remonstrances, especially in the earlier stages of the war, of neutrals whose interests were affected by them, we have still been able to do a good deal by our blockade and kindred operations. If all restrictions of this weapon by the League were swept away, and it were put in force, as by hypothesis it would be by the whole, or almost the whole, of the countries of the world against one offender, it would mean certain and irretrievable ruin for that country. It may be hoped that such a menace would cool the ardour even of a German professor.

NATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

It will be observed that, in the plan thus outlined, nothing has been said about national disarmament. It is, indeed, most true that without disarmament there can be no complete security against future war, and I earnestly wish that some really effective and trustworthy means may be found drastically to limit the armed forces of every State. The problem is a difficult one, and I have so far to admit that after giving considerable thought to the subject, I have not yet come upon any plan for this purpose which seems safe and practicable. Failing such a plan, we must trust that the nations will gradually disarm, as and when the necessity for national armaments diminishes. For, besides the big change here proposed, there are many other steps that should be taken. For instance, it is vital to any scheme of international peace that treaties should be rigidly observed, but treaties, like everything else, grow old; the conditions obtaining when they were first made do not last for ever, and, when they change, the existence of the treaties becomes irksome, and, in some cases, grossly unjust. The signatories of the League should therefore undertake periodically to review the present treaty obligations. So, too, that most thorny of all subjects, the control of backward races, should be solved if possible by international action, and there is probably a large and increasing field for international activity in dealing with matters of more than national importance. I am quite aware that to some people these proposals may seem inadequate. They desire to see a fully-equipped international legal system initiated directly from national legislatures. To them I would say: "Consider well the difficulty that lies before you; remember all the elements of opposition which await you; remember, too, that any ambitious scheme which involves a large invasion of national sovereignty, as well as that of others—and then think whether a change which really precluded the possibility of sudden attack, which definitely forced contending nations to submit their quarrels to the opinion and conscience of mankind, would not constitute a great step forwards towards the goal which you are striving to reach."

TWO WARNINGS.

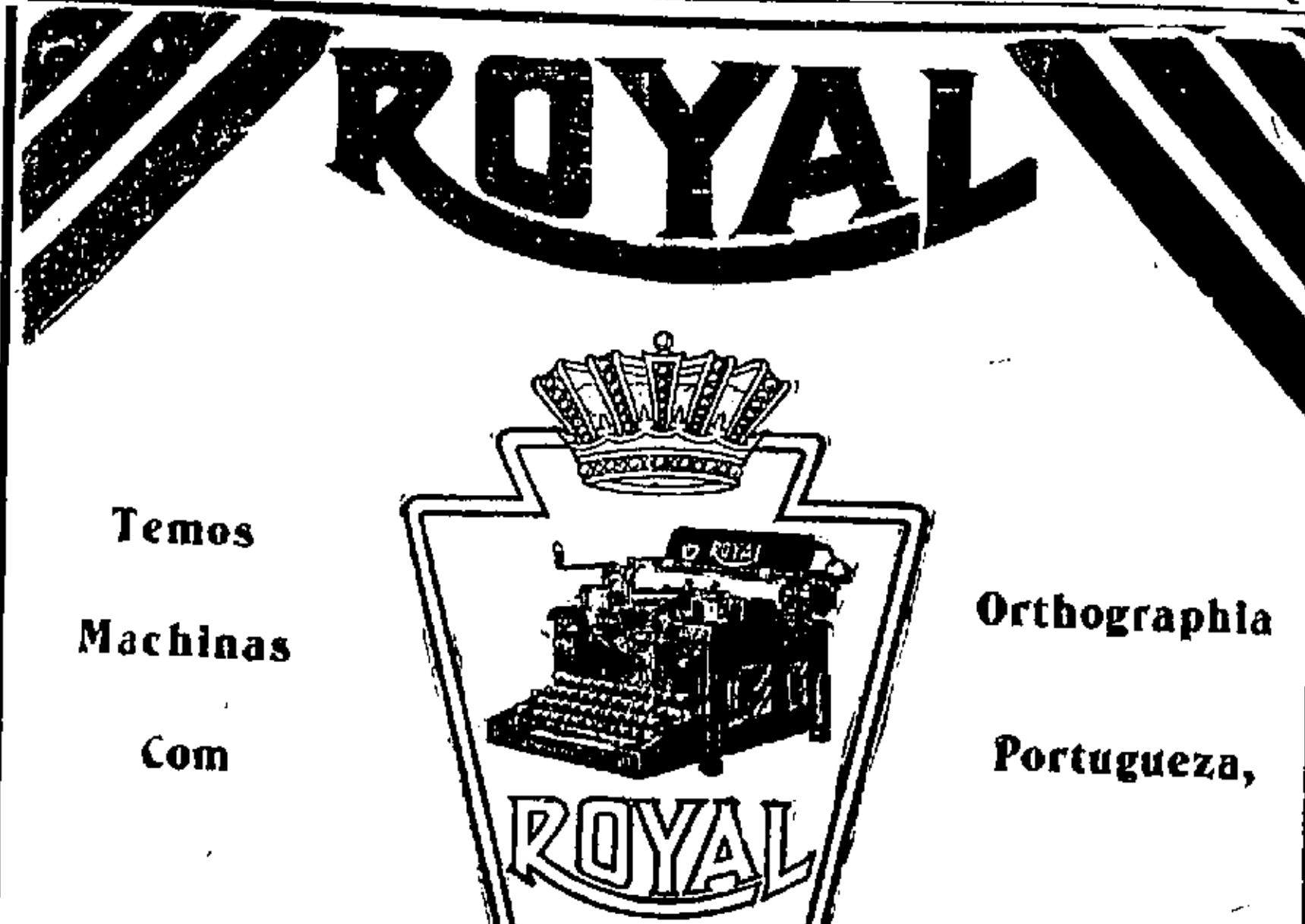
To others these proposals may seem visionary. As far as technical questions are concerned, there are good grounds for asserting that they present no serious, and certainly no insuperable, difficulty. They are no castles in the air, but solidly based on existing foundations. I venture to claim that they are free from some of the objections to which other similar schemes are open, and that they constitute a genuine and practicable attempt to solve what is, by far, the gravest social and political problem of the day. But I would add two warnings. In the first place, I do not think that any League of Nations should make us careless of, or indifferent about, the other terms of peace. Not only is it necessarily an experiment, and we have no right in such vital matters to gamble on the success of any experiment, however promising; but we must have a good reason in order to give the League a fair start. For any true partnership of nations, we must have a territorial settlement based on natural justice. We must re-establish the sanctity of treaties. We must exercise the spirit of German militarism. For all this, the conditions of the coming treaty demand the utmost precaution. To attempt the construction of a League of Nations on any other foundation would be, indeed, to build it upon sand.

Finally, if any new international organisation is to be created, it must be brought into existence by the treaty which shall close this war. The great force, on which we must rely, is the hatred of the cruelty and waste of war which now exists. Now that the war is over, the process of oblivion will set in; men will say, possibly with truth, that a new world war will not come in their time; the land will have peace for forty years, all a new generation springs up to whom the horrors of war are a matter of history, rather than of experience. Forty years is a long time, and few men really care what will happen to posterity. In such a field, doubt and fear will grow twice. The chauvinists who believe that all foreigners are barbarians, the bureaucrats

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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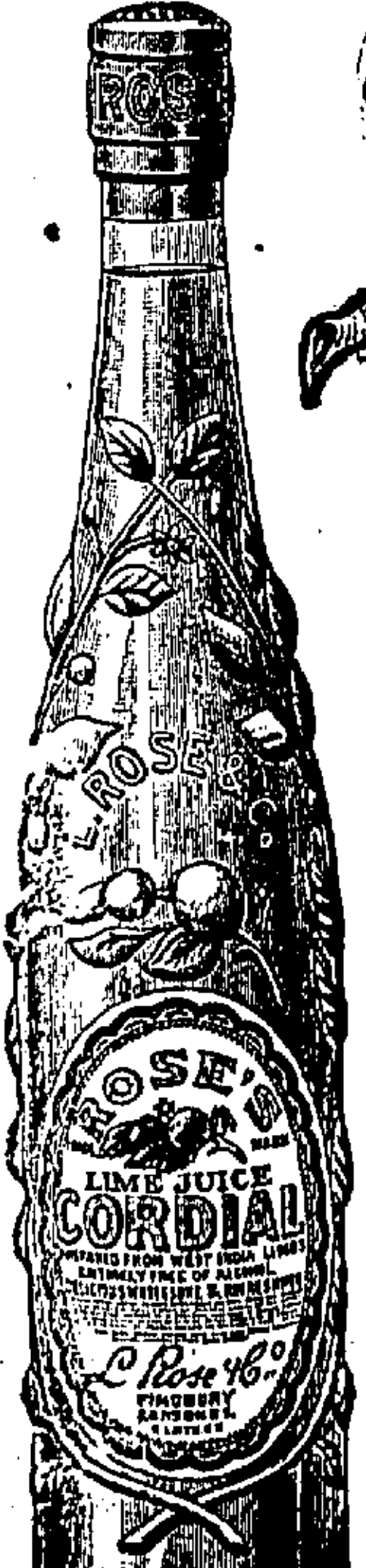


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cess of oblivion will set in; men will say, possibly with truth, that a new world war will not come in their time; the land will have peace for forty years, all a new generation springs up to whom the horrors of war are a matter of history, rather than of experience. Forty years is a long time, and few men really care what will happen to posterity. In such a field, doubt and fear will grow twice. The chauvinists who believe that all foreigners are barbarians, the bureaucrats

who think that whatever is right, the militarists, who regard perpetual peace as an onerous evil, will combine with the disciples of the late Lord Melbourne to say: "Can't you let it alone?" It is only, therefore, while the recollection of all we have been through is burning fresh that we can hope to overcome the inevitable opposition and establish at least the beginning of a new and better organisation of the nations of the world. (Cheers.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

January 26th
Shinju Maru, Japanese str., 1,145 tons, Capt. Naruse, from Kure, whence she left on January 20th, with a cargo of coal.
Santal, Portuguese str., 1,145 tons, Capt. Carneiro, from Kure, whence she left on January 24th, with a cargo of coal.
January 27th
Alfonso, American motor ship, 406 tons, Capt. Deppan, from Manila, whence she left on January 20th.
Astral, American str., 1,145 tons, Captain Venturi, from San Francisco and Nagasaki, whence she left on January 22nd, with a cargo of oil.
Fukuyo Maru, Japanese str., 920 tons, Capt. Masu, from Kure, whence she left on January 24th, with a cargo of coal.
Hupik, British str., 1,205 tons, Captain Mitchell, from Bangkok, whence she left on January 17th, with a general cargo.
Luzon Maru, Japanese str., 2,887 tons, Capt. Iimidzu, from Singapore, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.
Nis, Dutch str., 1,750 tons, Captain Koyu, from Surabaya, whence she left on January 10th, with a cargo of sugar.
Ryugo Maru, Japanese str., 2,970 tons, Captain Nakao, from Samarang and Batavia, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.
Tahiti, British str., 555 tons, Captain Griffith, from Kure, whence she left on January 23rd, with a cargo of salt.
Satsuki Maru, Japanese str., 941 tons, Capt. Hirokawa, from Amoy, whence she left on January 20th.
Suipung, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. Gibb, from Shanghai and Swatow, whence she left on January 20th, with a general cargo.
Tanga Maru, Japanese str., 891 tons, Capt. Makino, from Wuhu, whence she left on January 21st, with a cargo of rice.
Tangshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. Hay, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.
Ho Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. Atkinson, from Swatow, whence she left the previous day, with a general cargo.
Fany Tai Kung, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Brown, from Taurine, whence she left on January 24th, with a cargo of rice.
Yu Sang, British str., 1,122 tons, Captain Anderson, from Bangkok, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.

CLEARANCES

January 26th
Brookline, for Haiphong.
Chuen On, for Haiphong.
Daitoku Maru, for Haiphong.
Hou, for Kure and Moji.
Hou, for Bangkok.
Jashin Maru, for Keelung.
Kaijo Maru, for Keelung via Swatow.
Kaijo Maru, for Haiphong via Pakhoi.
Kwangler, for Canton.
Verde, for Balikpapan.
Palumbang, for Saibum.
Sanuki Maru, for Kure.
Sinking, for Canton.
Onkai Maru, for Yokohama.
Orion Maru, for Dairen via Tsingtao.
Wing Hung, for Kowloon via Chow Wan.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS

January 27th
Astral, for Manila.
Hokushin Maru, for Dairen.
Kumai Maru, for Yokohama.
Orion Maru, for Kure.
Taming, for Singapore.
Teh, for Saigon.

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. Ho Sang, January 27th:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart.

SHIPPING ITEM

The Yu Sang, which came in yesterday from Bangkok, reported a moderate monsoon and clear weather.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BEER	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.			
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON &c.	SHIRAZ	Iran str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 28th inst.
MARSEILLES via LONDON via SPORE, PENANG &c.	INDUS MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 10th Feb. at Noon.
LONDON via SPORE, PENANG &c.	NORON	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th Feb.
AN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	KALAMON	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	About 1st Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	MISUBI MARU	Am. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	EVADORE	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 21st Feb.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	SINRIA MARU	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Feb.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	USIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 21st Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	BIOMONTAIN	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	About Middle Feb.
BUTROS, ALEX. RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	AFRICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 28th Feb. at 3 P.M.
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	FUSHIMI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 10th Feb. at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	NIKITA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Feb. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TANGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KOMICROW	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKING	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUITANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KOSOKU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 20th Feb. at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd Feb. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SHOSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JOUGLON LARSEN & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	AKAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Feb. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HAJIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUENKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	MAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 1st Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHIRAKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 6th Feb. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	REKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	
SHANGHAI	TSIPANA	Jap. str.	—	—		
SHANGHAI	UNSAN MARU	Brit. str.	—	—		
SHANGHAI	KWASANG	Brit. str.	—	—		

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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	7th May	28th May
"EMPEROR OF ASIA"	22nd May	9th June
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"	10th June	4th July
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	19th June	7th July
"EMPEROR OF ASIA"	2nd July	23rd July
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"	17th July	4th August
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MANILA ... "YUENFANG" ... Thurs., 30th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "WOSANG" ... Fri., 31st Jan. D'lght
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWA-SANG" ... Thurs., 6th Feb. 3 p.m.
MANILA ... "WOSANG" ... Fri., 7th Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 7th Feb. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG ... "YUENFANG" ... Wed., 12th Feb. 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWASANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIC" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikong when inducement offers.
BOERNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chafoo.
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WEATHER REPORT

January 27th, at 12.00.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. The s.s. "Glen" has slightly increased in intensity, and a gale has increased slightly to moderate by all reports stations. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.29 inches, against an average of 1.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Direction:—F. Winds, fresh, fair.
Hongkong to Gap Road:—N. winds, fresh, fair.
Formosa Channel:—N. winds, strong.

South C. set of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) N. 1.
South C. set of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) N. 1.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"GLENFUTTER"
having arrived from the above ports, (formed) consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the Jan. 28th, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, orated and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they are to be examined by Messrs. J. O. L. & Douglas, on Jan. 28th, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, January 21st 1919 [245]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY N.O.U.T.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.
THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.
All broken, orated and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 28th January, 1919, at 2 p.m.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after January 28th, 1919, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong January, 23rd, 1919 555

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"HEJAZ"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. J. O. L. & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"HEJAZ"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. J. O. L. & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1919. [1]

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton

General Agents

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 28th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO "KUEIOH" ... On 28th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 30th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 6th Feb. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular fortnightly service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading, avoiding the intermediate stop at Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKAI" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... TUESDAY, 28th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVIDS & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	6th April.
NOVARA	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	28th March	30th April	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	...	29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Deck furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,333 tons	THURS. 29th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	SAT. 1st Feb. 14th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,980 tons	MON. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 12,580 tons	FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURER, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,400 tons	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 tons	TUES. 28th Jan.
ALOUFA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIFUNEZAN MARU ... Middle of Feb.	
	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	THURS. 30th Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 126 and 128

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIRAZ MARU	20,000	31st Jan.
TENYO MARU	20,000	18th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	28th Feb. From YAMATO
SHIRAZ MARU	20,000	8th Mar.
PERITA MARU	20,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	12th April. From YAMATO
NIPPON MARU	20,000	29th April. From YAMATO

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND IQUITOQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	17,800	Mar. 31st.
SEIYO MARU	17,800	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 28th.
"PANTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

OSAKA SHUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"INDUS MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 10th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENEON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 2 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAIFOKU MARU" Sunday, 26th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"ANAKIWA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 10 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.
"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. E. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 Queen's Street.
Tel. 1045.

